SBI3U Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

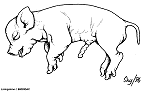
**Fetal Pig Dissection Lab – Quiz A**

1. Describe 2 safety precautions that were taken during the dissection & explain the purpose of each.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Safety precaution: | Purpose of the precaution: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

/2 TI

2. Label the *dorsal*, *ventral*, *anterior*, and *posterior* ends of the fetal pig: [0.5 marks each]



/2 TI

3. On the diagram above, draw a line showing where you placed the string to measure the length of

your fetal pig to estimate its age.

/1 TI

4. Scissors and scalpels were both used to cut tissues in the fetal pig dissection. Describe when

each tool was more effective by completing the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | specific task at which it was  more effective | why it was more effective than the other tool |
| scissors |  |  |
| scalpel |  |  |

/2 TI

5. Name 2 organ systems that were difficult to observe during the dissection & explain why.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Organ system: | One reason it was difficult to observe during the dissection: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

/2 TI

6. The location of the urogenital opening is used to determine the sex of a fetal pig. Describe where it

is located on a *female* pig.

/1 TI

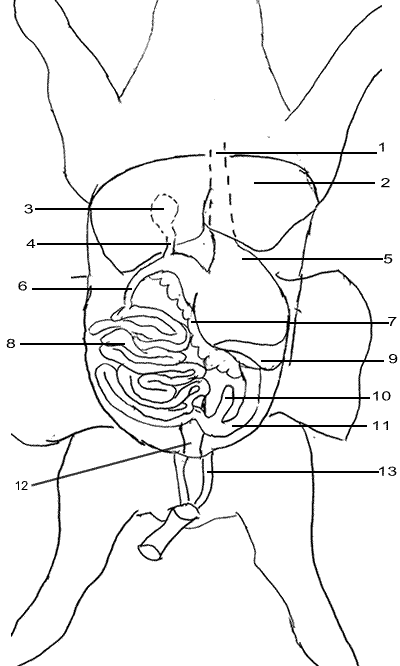
7. For kidney operations in humans, the incision is usually made through the wall of the *back* rather

than through the front of the abdominal cavity. Based on the fetal pig anatomy, explain one reason

why this might be preferred.

/1 TI

8. Label the structures numbered 1,2,5,6,7,9 in the diagram below [0.5 marks each]:



/3 TI

**Thinking & Investigation TOTAL: /14 ( %)**